

# MASONIC HALL, INDIANAPOLIS.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MASONIC HALL.—The building is 63 feet front on Washington street by 110 feet deep on Tennessee street, and three stories high. It is built in the Grecian Doric order of architecture, with a portico in front 11 feet deep, extending across the entire front. The entablature is supported by six Doric columns, four feet three inches in diameter, and 33 feet high; six columns commencing on a platform on a level with the second story floor.—The sides and back end are finished with Pilasters or Antae the same height of the columns, four feet four inches and projecting nine inches, and the whole building crowned with a heavy Doric entablature. The roof is covered with composition, and the whole exterior surface of the walls is covered with Stucco, in imitation of cut stone, giving the building the appearance of a solid stone edifice. The first or basement story is 11 feet high in the clear, and is divided into three store rooms 17 feet high by 107 feet deep, and a passage and stairway six feet wide. The second story is in one large room for a Public Hall, 54 feet by 96 feet, and 20 feet high, finished with a paneled ceiling, and cornice around the room in a good, neat style; the entrance to said room is from the front, on Washington street, with a private entrance from the back end. The windows on the front end extend to the floor and open out on the Portico, and those on the west side, on Tennessee street, also extend to the floor and open out to a handsome balcony, enclosed with iron railing. The third story is appropriated exclusively to Masonic purposes, and consists of a Lodge room 37 by 60 feet, and a Chapter room 36 by 60 feet, the ceilings 19 feet high. There are also several other rooms of different sizes, which are used for various purposes in the labors of the craft, and also an Encampment room 32 by 50 feet, and 11 feet high.

The building was designed by J. Willis, Architect, of this city. The lot on which it is erected is 63 feet front by 350 feet deep. The entire cost of lot and building is about \$20,000.

MASONRY.—Having presented to the public the beautiful and correct lines of the Grand Masonic Hall, of Indiana, as it will appear when it shall have been fully completed, a building not less ornamental and useful to the city than creditable to the numerous and respectable body to which it belongs, it may not seem inappropriate that some notice should be given of the masonry.

The first Lodge was established in Indiana by order of the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio—at what precise time is not within our reach to ascertain. It is found, however,

## Dancing.

We here offer to our readers some new views on this subject, and for their justice, appeal to enlightened, philosophical physicians. And who, among physicians, deserve to be called enlightened and philosophical? Not those mere versed in the books, the most familiar with the jargon of Galen. We call such physicians the *Physicians of the Pharmacy*; the men well imbued with that information, not knowledge, which merely teaches them how to name their tools. By the enlightened and philosophical, we mean those who study human nature as God has made it in living beings; and not as men have made it in the books; the men who see with their own eyes, and think with their own brains.

We say that dancing, properly regulated, is a preservative of purity in thought and behaviour. Here we directly contradict those fanatics, those "unco good," as Burns calls them, who condemn all amusements as sinful, except the singing of psalms, a talent which all do not possess. Individuals and associations condemn dancing, and offer rewards for commendatory tracts upon dancing, and admit their zeal and morality, but say that such movements show their ignorance of physical and moral nature.

The instinct of playfulness is found in all human beings, and in a greater degree than in any of the lower animals. This single fact shows that it is eminently, though not exclusively, a human instinct, and therefore given for indulgence, and not for repression. For wise men, playfulness is active in the young than the old, and therefore demands more indulgence in youth, than in subsequent periods. Playfulness acts upon all the faculties; a fact proving that all things, rightly used, are its legitimate objects. God has filled the world with beauties, with sources of enjoyment to all physical, and especially to moral beings. All these sources of enjoyment are intended to some one or more human faculties. And as playfulness acts upon each of these faculties, and consequently is involved in the natural connection between each and its appropriate objects, we infer, we conclude, we perceive, are convinced, not only that amusement, which is the gratification of playfulness, is natural, and therefore to be indulged, but that it is boundless in resources. If then dancing be natural, it is a legitimate source of recreation.

It has existed immemorially, among all tribes of men, is not condemned, but implicitly authorized by Revelation, and appears spontaneously in children, even before they are able to walk. Therefore it is natural, and consequently to be indulged. Being natural, it is not to be repressed, but to be cultivated in a natural mode of exercise, designed to expand the lungs and the limbs, to promote healthy growth. If it be restrained, some other exercise must be substituted; and the substitution, to be equally salutary, must equally excite the instincts of playfulness, benevolence and assuaging, and therefore excite laughing, tears, and kind and joyous emotion. If no other exercise produces this effect so much, none is so salutary within proper limits. If exercise be restrained in the young, the vital energy that ought to be expended upon bones and muscles and mental faculties, will fall upon and unduly stimulate functions that require restraint and careful watching; and the result will be immaturity of the mind and behaviour. St. Anthony, St. Jerome, and other monks and hermits, dwelling in solitude and deprived of all amusement, give horrible revelations upon the disorders of functions unduly excited through want of muscular and agreeable mental exercise. Had they travelled, rode, labored on the soil, run races, picked quills, chopped wood, danced in the woods, and indulged in all the sports of prayer and study, they would have escaped what they called temptations of the devil. The proverb says that the devil always sets the idle at work. We add that he always finds that the best hands for idleness are among the corporeally idle. Sensuality and laziness are twins, and hence the most inactive are generally the most licentious. Let those who condemn dancing think of this. We appeal to the enlightened of the Faculty.—Pa. Ledger.

DIVIDENDS OF BOSTON BANKS.—Sept. 25.—The following Banks have declared semi-annual dividends: The Market and Suffolk Bank, 5 per cent.; Freeman's do., 4 1/2 per cent.; State and Leather Dealers, 4 1/2; Atlantic City, 4; Boston, 4; Columbia, 4; Exchange, 4; Grocers, 4; Globe, 4; Mechanics, 4; Merchants, New England, 4; Shawmut, 4; Fremont and Traders, 4 per cent.; Atlas, City, Eagle, Granite, Hamilton, North State and Union, 3 1/2 per cent., and the Massachusetts and Washington, 3 per cent. Total \$745,000, showing an increase of \$8,750.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun," writes:—"I suspect it is true that there has been a correspondence, not between Mr. Clayton and the British Minister, but, perhaps, between our government and that of Great Britain, in a more direct mode, in regard to the exclusive pretension of Great Britain to the right of way for a canal by the Nicaragua route, and the navigation of the San Juan."

"There is rumor that Mr. Clayton sent an agent to examine into some facts on the spot."

ever, by the early records of the Order, that prior to December, 1817, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky had established Lodges at Vincennes, Lawrenceburg, Riney Run, Madison, Charleston, Salem and Corydon; and the Grand Lodge of Ohio established one at Brookville, as No. 41. This representation from these Lodges met December 31, 1817, at Corydon, for the purpose of determining upon the expediency of receding from the Mother Grand Lodge and forming themselves into a separate and independent Grand Lodge. The measure was somewhat doubtful, on account of the consequence of the State having just organized into a State Government. The representatives were: Geo. Washington Johnson, James Dill, Abel C. Pepper, Henry P. Thornton, Joseph Bartholomew, John Miller, Stephen C. Starnes, Christopher Harrison, Davis Floyd, and Alexander Buckner. At this convention a separate organization was agreed upon, and the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio respectively addressed, and their concurrence requested.

In 1818, there were 5 Lodges and 183 members. In 1823, " 25 " 548 " In 1828, " 28 " 654 " In 1833, " 15 " 513 " In 1838, " 21 " 539 " In 1843, " 30 " 595 " In 1844, " 36 " 608 " In 1845, " 43 " 907 " In 1846, " 51 " 991 " In 1847, " 54 " 1477 " In 1848, " 73 " 1851 " In 1849, " 92 " 2472 "

The order is rapidly increasing in numbers among its membership many of the best men of the day. Its avowed object is benevolence, and it is believed to have been instrumental in doing good, especially to the "household of faith."

In 1815, Alexander Buckner; in 1819, Alexander A. McKee; in 1820, John Tipton; in 1821-2, John Sheets; in 1823-4, Jonathan Jennings; in 1825, Marston G. Clark; in 1826, Isaac Hawk; in 1827, Elihu Smith; in 1828, John Tipton; in 1829, A. C. Pepper; in 1830, Fair Mason; in 1831, William Sheets; in 1832, Woodbridge Parker; in 1833, Philip Mason; in 1834, Daniel Kelso; in 1835, John B. Martin; in 1836, James L. Hogan; in 1837, Caleb B. Smith; in 1838 to 1844, Philip Mason; in 1845, Isaac Bartlett; in 1846, Johnson Watts; in 1847 to 1849, Eliza Denning.—Chamberlain's Indiana Gazette.

## Fashionable Girls.

Mrs. Swissham, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, one of the pleasantest and most original writers of the age, gives the following matter-of-fact information in one of her admirable "letters to country girls":

"There are hundreds of girls in every large city who parade the streets in fashions of the Parisian, who, whose hands are soft and white as uselessness can make them, whose mothers keep boarders to get a living for their idle daughters. These mothers will cook, sweep, wait on tables, carry loads of marketing, do the most menial drudgery, toil late and early with very little more clothing than would be worn by a Southern slave, while their daughters spend their mornings lounging in bed, reading some silly book, taking lessons in music and French, fixing finery, and the like. The evenings are devoted to dressing, displaying their charms and accomplishments to the best advantage, for the wonderment and admiration of knights of the yard stick and young aspirants for professional honors—doctors without patients, lawyers without clients—who are as brainless and soulless as themselves. After a while the piano-sounding simper captivates a tape-measuring, law-expounding, or pill-making simplicity. The two nineties spend every cent that can be raised by hook or crook—get all that can be got on credit in broadcloth, satin, flowers, lace, carriages, and everything else that is fashionable on the continent, and then they go to bed, and sleep in a silk and blond concern that could not last more than two or three months; silk and satin dresses at two, three and four dollars per yard, and five dollars a piece for making them, and the entire family, women, boys and babies, nine in all, sleep in one small room, with two dirty bags of skin shavings, two straw bedsteads, and three dirty quilts for bedding; no sheets, no slips, and there on the wall hang the picture and white satin, the rich silk and lawn dresses. These ladies did not work, but played the piano, and accented and card; and nearly broke their hearts the week before we were there, because another, who I presume lived just as they did, called on them with a friend, and saw them in their state of dress. None of them had one, and Mrs. Leland, the belle, could not get a supper, and had a bad fit of the blues to console her for the want of a chain. But, dear me! I had no notion of running away from here. I was just thinking how busy you country girls are apt to be in the fall, and this led me to think what a blessing it is that you are not sent to do something that you think is a disgrace to live idly. It is a great blessing to live in a country where it is a credit to work, for idleness is the parent of vice and misery. So do not get weary, or think your lot a hard one when putting up pickles or preserves, apple butter, sausages and sauces for future use."

Dr. Wyatt, chief of the gang of counterfeiters and bogus coins, has been arrested at Spencer, Ohio, and the officers obtained abundant evidence of his guilt by pretending to desire to go into the business. Over \$90,000 in counterfeit money and spurious coin, were obtained from his dwelling, and in a cache in the woods adjacent were found plates, dies and implements for striking bills and making spurious coin. Dr. Wyatt has kept up an extensive establishment for years. The reason he has not been detected is, that he has heretofore been known to deal with counterfeiters only.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that "American manufacturers are finding their way into England more extensively than would be imagined. Cumberland cut nails have been exported to England from Philadelphia. They have been found to be better for several purposes than those of English manufacture. A large quantity of furniture made in the city of Philadelphia, to the order of an English gentleman, was forwarded in a vessel which sailed on Saturday."

How does this agree with the doctrine of protectionists?

INVEST.—A few weeks since, Mr. J. Holmes, of Kingston, lost his pocket book containing \$13 in money. A poor man named Michael Sheehan found the same and gave information of the fact to the proper authorities, but owing to the illness and subsequent death of his wife, nothing was heard of him again, until Monday. It was then ascertained that although in want and distress, rather than to use the money found by him, he sold his boat, (by the use of which he obtained the means of support,) in order to procure funds sufficient to pay the funeral expenses of his wife. Upon learning these facts, Mr. Holmes presented Sheehan with the \$13, and also with \$5 additional as a reward for his honesty.—Boston Daily Ad.

## Orphan Asylum.

To the citizens in general, and the members of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana in particular.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Permit us most fully to call your attention to those provisions of the constitution of our State which clearly contemplate the amelioration, by the State, of the condition of all classes of the children of misfortune, who have been rendered such by the untoward and unavoidable providence of God. We refer to the latter clause of Sec. 1 of Art. IX of the constitution. "The General Assembly shall countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry, and morality." Also Sec. 4 of Art. IX. "The General Assembly shall provide one or more farms to be an asylum for those persons who, from reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society, and such persons shall be provided with food, clothing, and every reasonable comfort, and lose by their uselessness the degrading sense of dependence."

In accordance with the above philanthropic provision of our Constitution, an asylum for the benefit of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Paupers, have been established, which to them are sources of inalienable good, and an honor to the State. There is, however, a class of the children of misfortune in our midst, more destitute perhaps than the above named classes, and equally deserving, whose welfare is clearly contemplated in the above provisions of the constitution, but for whom no provision, either general or local, has been made. We refer to the orphan children, concerning whom we would respectfully submit the following facts for your consideration:

1st. Many children are annually bereft of their natural protectors, supporters and guardians, by the ordinary ravages of death.

2d. The number of this class of the children of misfortune is greatly increasing throughout the State, during the past summer, by the ravages of death in the "pestilence that walketh in darkness."

3d. Our population consists mostly of immigrants, with their families, from distant States and foreign countries, and hence, in case of the decease of the parents, no fostering care of kindred can be afforded to the bereft ones, who are often left to the care of entire strangers, who are either incapable of giving, or indisposed to give them the history of their parentage, and qualify them for usefulness and honor in society, and hence the State should become Parent to them.

4th. Those orphans, in virtue of their helpless, destitute condition, are liable to become the victims of ignorance, immorality, and crime, many of whom are not only lost to society, but become a public charge. Now, in view of the above facts, we are clearly convinced that the establishment, by the State, of an asylum contemplating the intellectual, moral and physical education of the really destitute of this class, upon whom the hand of misfortune presses so heavily, would, in the language of the constitution, "encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality."

Second—"Would afford employment, and every reasonable comfort" whilst the subjects of the beneficence of the State would "lose by their uselessness the degrading sense of dependence."

Third—"Would prepare a class now abandoned to ignorance, immorality and vice, for usefulness and honor in society." In 1815, Alexander A. McKee; in 1820, John Tipton; in 1821-2, John Sheets; in 1823-4, Jonathan Jennings; in 1825, Marston G. Clark; in 1826, Isaac Hawk; in 1827, Elihu Smith; in 1828, John Tipton; in 1829, A. C. Pepper; in 1830, Fair Mason; in 1831, William Sheets; in 1832, Woodbridge Parker; in 1833, Philip Mason; in 1834, Daniel Kelso; in 1835, John B. Martin; in 1836, James L. Hogan; in 1837, Caleb B. Smith; in 1838 to 1844, Philip Mason; in 1845, Isaac Bartlett; in 1846, Johnson Watts; in 1847 to 1849, Eliza Denning.—Chamberlain's Indiana Gazette.

Fourth—"Would, in no small degree, prevent pauperism and crime, and hence, as a matter of economy, aside from higher and nobler motives, the State should take action upon this subject. In view, therefore, of the evils almost inseparably connected with orphanage, which by such an institution may be greatly diminished, and the great moral and political result to be achieved, dependent class, and to the State, we most earnestly hope the coming General Assembly will pass a bill establishing an asylum for the relief, protection and education of this sorely afflicted and deeply benighted class of our population, for which the Assembly will be duly memorialized.

## FRANKE.

SALVAGE.—On the point of propriety in the commander of a national vessel claiming salvage for an act of humanity extended to the vessel of a friendly nation in distress, we concur in the views expressed in the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Though the right to claim salvage may be unquestioned, would it not be more generous for national vessels to waive it? Does it not seem a mean and contemptible policy for the armed ships of a great power to be charging cent. per cent. for rescuing unfortunate and helpless mariners, and for the recovery of their property from shipwreck? Would it not be nobler and more consonant with sound policy for public vessels of war to be instructed, whenever they meet ships in distress, to render what aid they can "without fee or reward"? National officers are paid by the government; and if they neglect a wrecked crew, they are liable to be court-martialed for neglect of duty. Private armed vessels, which are not under this control, there is a necessity for salvage, to induce them to risk life, or delay a voyage. While there is every reason for salvage in the one case, there is no reason whatever for it in the other.

SUCCESSFUL QUACKERY.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of a late date has the following:

A Patient Recovered.—Dr. Moffat, the great pill-man, is about completing a flat-chase dwelling on the North side of Union Square, to be occupied by himself. The interior finish is equal to any in the city. The drawing-room is ornamented with highly wrought fresco painting, (in imitation of bas relief) in the Grecian style, tipped with gold. The dining-room is in the Gothic style; parlor in light French; saloon and halls in the Elizabethan, and library in the style of Louis XIV. The ceiling of the latter is ornamented with likenesses of the Italian poets Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, &c., and various devices. Some of the carved work is quite elaborate. The halls are lighted by a stained glass sky-light, eight feet in diameter. All the ball rooms are lighted and ventilated by means of iron sky-lights. Gas, and hot and cold water, are introduced into all the apartments. Some of the mantles and jans are very elaborately carved. A mantle of Siena marble in particular, (yellow) is very fine. Its cost was \$750. All the outside windows are of heavy plate glass. The building is four stories high, with basement and sub-basement, and has a front of 45 feet and a depth of 84 feet. The cost of the building will be about \$85,000. The cost of the lot for which it occupies. Last year, the Doctor built for himself a store in Broadway at a cost of near \$70,000, including about \$20,000 the lot. Adjacent to Dr. M.'s dwelling, elegant houses are in progress and near completion for Henry Young, Ferdinand Suydam and others.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S SPEECHES.—It is now ascertained, to a certainty, how those speeches are manufactured. A speech was made by Taylor last evening at Livingston & Fargo's express office, with instructions to have it forwarded to his brother at Hagerstown.—Cin. Gaz.

THE MARKETS.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Flour.—The receipts are light and with a good home demand prices are firm. No. 1, 20 1/2; No. 2, 19 1/2; No. 3, 18 1/2; No. 4, 17 1/2; No. 5, 16 1/2; No. 6, 15 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 13 1/2; No. 9, 12 1/2; No. 10, 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2; No. 12, 9 1/2; No. 13, 8 1/2; No. 14, 7 1/2; No. 15, 6 1/2; No. 16, 5 1/2; No. 17, 4 1/2; No. 18, 3 1/2; No. 19, 2 1/2; No. 20, 1 1/2; No. 21, 1/2; No. 22, 1/4; No. 23, 1/8; No. 24, 1/16; No. 25, 1/32; No. 26, 1/64; No. 27, 1/128; No. 28, 1/256; No. 29, 1/512; No. 30, 1/1024; No. 31, 1/2048; No. 32, 1/4096; No. 33, 1/8192; No. 34, 1/16384; No. 35, 1/32768; No. 36, 1/65536; No. 37, 1/131072; No. 38, 1/262144; No. 39, 1/524288; No. 40, 1/1048576; No. 41, 1/2097152; No. 42, 1/4194304; No. 43, 1/8388608; No. 44, 1/16777216; No. 45, 1/33554432; No. 46, 1/67108864; No. 47, 1/134217728; No. 48, 1/268435456; No. 49, 1/536870912; No. 50, 1/1073741824; No. 51, 1/2147483648; No. 52, 1/4294967296; No. 53, 1/8589934592; No. 54, 1/17179869184; No. 55, 1/34359738368; No. 56, 1/68719476736; No. 57, 1/137438953472; No. 58, 1/274877906944; No. 59, 1/549755813888; No. 60, 1/1099511627776; No. 61, 1/2199023255552; No. 62, 1/4398046511104; No. 63, 1/8796093022208; No. 64, 1/17592186044416; No. 65, 1/35184372088832; No. 66, 1/70368744177664; No. 67, 1/140737488355328; No. 68, 1/281474976710656; No. 69, 1/562949953421312; No. 70, 1/1125899906842624; No. 71, 1/2251799813685248; No. 72, 1/4503599627370496; No. 73, 1/9007199254740992; No. 74, 1/18014398509481984; No. 75, 1/36028797018963968; No. 76, 1/72057594037927936; No. 77, 1/144115188075855872; No. 78, 1/288230376151711744; No. 79, 1/576460752303423488; No. 80, 1/1152921504606846976; No. 81, 1/2305843009213693952; No. 82, 1/4611686018427387904; No. 83, 1/9223372036854775808; No. 84, 1/18446744073709551616; No. 85, 1/36893488147419103232; No. 86, 1/73786976294838206464; No. 87, 1/147573952589676412928; No. 88, 1/295147905179352825856; No. 89, 1/590295810358705651712; No. 90, 1/1180591620717411303424; No. 91, 1/2361183241434822606848; No. 92, 1/4722366482869645213696; No. 93, 1/9444732965739290427392; No. 94, 1/18889465931478580854784; No. 95, 1/37778931862957161709568; No. 96, 1/75557863725914323419136; No. 97, 1/151115727451828646838272; No. 98, 1/302231454903657293676544; No. 99, 1/604462909807314587353088; No. 100, 1/1208925819614629174706176; No. 101, 1/2417851639229258349412352; No. 102, 1/4835703278458516698824704; No. 103, 1/9671406556917033397649408; No. 104, 1/19342813113834066795298816; No. 105, 1/38685626227668133590597632; No. 106, 1/77371252455336267181195264; No. 107, 1/154742504910672534362390528; No. 108, 1/309485009821345068724781056; No. 109, 1/618970019642690137449562112; No. 110, 1/1237940039285380274899124224; No. 111, 1/2475880078570760549798248448; No. 112, 1/4951760157141521099596496896; No. 113, 1/9903520314283042199192993792; No. 114, 1/19807040628566084398385987584; No. 115, 1/39614081257132168796771975168; No. 116, 1/79228162514264337593543950336; No. 117, 1/158456325028528675187087900672; No. 118, 1/316912650057057350374175801344; No. 119, 1/633825300114114700748351602688; No. 120, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376; No. 121, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752; No. 122, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504; No. 123, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008; No. 124, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016; No. 125, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032; No. 126, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064; No. 127, 1/162259276829213363391778010288128; No. 128, 1/324518553658426726783556020576256; No. 129, 1/649037107316853453567112041152512; No. 130, 1/1298074214633706907134224022305024; No. 131, 1/2596148429267413814268448044610048; No. 132, 1/5192296858534827628536896089220096; No. 133, 1/10384593717069655257073792178440192; No. 134, 1/20769187434139310514147584356880384; No. 135, 1/41538374868278621028295168713760768; No. 136, 1/83076749736557242056590337427521536; No. 137, 1/166153499473114484113180674855043072; No. 138, 1/332306998946228968226361349710086144; No. 139, 1/664613997892457936452722699420172288; No. 140, 1/1329227995784915872905445398840344576; No. 141, 1/2658455991569831745810890797680689152; No. 142, 1/5316911983139663491621781595361378304; No. 143, 1/10633823966279326983243563190722756608; No. 144, 1/21267647932558653966487126381445513216; No. 145, 1/42535295865117307932974252762891026432; No. 146, 1/85070591730234615865948505525782052864; No. 147, 1/170141183460469231731897011051564105728; No. 148, 1/340282366920938463463794022103128211456; No. 149, 1/680564733841876926927588044206256422912; No. 150, 1/136112946768375385385517608841251285824; No. 151, 1/272225893536750770771035217682502571664; No. 152, 1/544451787073501541542070435365005143296; No. 153, 1/1088903574147003083084140870730010285792; No. 154, 1/2177807148294006166168281741460020571584; No. 155, 1/4355614296588012332336563482920041143168; No. 156, 1/8711228593176024664673126965840082286336; No. 157, 1/17422457186352049329346253931680164572672; No. 158, 1/3484491437270409865869250786336032914544; No. 159, 1/6968982874540819731738501572672065829088; No. 160, 1/13937965749081639463477003145344117178176; No. 161, 1/27875931498163278926954006290688234356352; No. 162, 1/557518629963265578539080125813764687126704; No. 163, 1/111503725992653115707816025162753375425344; No. 164, 1/223007451985306231415632050325506750850688; No. 165, 1/446014903970612462831264100651013517101376; No. 166, 1/892029807941224925662528201302027034202752; No. 167, 1/1784059615882449851325056402604054068405504; No. 168, 1/3568119231764899702650112805208108136881008; No. 169, 1/7136238463529799405300225610416216273762016; No. 170, 1/14272476927059598810600451220832432547524032; No. 171, 1/28544953854119197621200902441664865095048064; No. 172, 1/57089907708238395242401804883329701190096128; No. 173, 1/1141798154164767904848036097666594023801936; No. 174, 1/22835963083295358096960721953331880476038